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BULLETIN
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TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

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A New North American Rose.

By C. C. PARRY.

On a recent botanical excursion in the upper part of Lower California, between the 5th and 15th of April of the present year (1882), among other interesting discoveries in that little-known district, a remarkable new species of *Rosa* was met with, which, on account of its peculiar botanical and horticultural features, seems deserving of an early notice.

It was first seen in riding along a well-travelled road, skirting the shores of All Saints' Bay, between Sanyal and Encenada, about the parallel of 32° N. latitude, becoming abundant, and forming dense low thickets on dry slopes shut off from the sea-breezes, and composed of crumbling ferruginous sandstone. Forming, as it did, a most conspicuous and agreeable feature in the arid landscape, with its finely divided foliage and showy pink or white flowers, it attracted the attention of all the members of the party, which included Messrs. C. G. Pringle, C. R. Orcutt, M. E. Jones and the writer, by all of whom full collections were made.

Specimens were shortly afterward sent to Dr. Engelmann, of St. Louis, who, at the request of three of the discoverers, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Orcutt and myself, has kindly furnished the following diagnosis and description, from which the readers of the BULLETIN can form a clear idea of its peculiar botanical characteristics:

ROSA MINUTIFOLIA, *n. sp.*—A much-branched shrub, 2–4 feet high; shoots pubescent, densely covered with straight or slightly recurved, red-brown, bristly, at first pubescent spines, their leaves with broad, divaricately auricled stipules, and mostly 5 leaflets; fertile branches bearing numerous terete, subulate spines, some of the shorter and more persistent ones often in pairs under the branchlets; leaves fasciculated on short spurs, narrow stipules divaricately auricled, leaflets minute (only 1—2 lines long, the lowest pairs the smallest) oval, simply incised-dentate, pubescent, not glandular; flowers single, $\frac{3}{4}$—1 inch wide, on tomentose, bractless peduncles from between the leaves; calyx-tube globular, densely setose-hispid, a thick nectariferous ring contracting its opening; petals suborbicular, scarcely emarginate, deep rose-purple or white; central ovules borne on short stipes; styles distinct, short, woolly.

Described from specimens sent by Dr. C. C. Parry and M. E. Jones. A most striking and lovely species, distinguished from all other roses by its minute, deeply incised leaflets. The young shoots have larger, distant leaves, with fewer, but larger leaflets, the terminal one the largest, sometimes 4 or 5 lines long; fragrance faint. This species is quite peculiar among its American congeners, and even among the roses of the Old World, so that it is difficult to determine its true position. In aspect and habit it comes nearest to the

Pimpinellifoliae on account of its single bractless flowers, its numerous acicular spines, and its small leaves ; but it recedes in its pinnatifid calyx-lobes.—*G. Engelmann.*

New Species of North American Fungi.

By J. B. Ellis.

Volutella diaphana.—Punctiform, minute, white, substipitate, marginal hairs few, straight, hyaline, septate below and united by a membrane, which forms a receptacle filled with the oblong-elliptical, hyaline, 1–2-nucleate spores, .0002′ long.

Very near *V. Hyacinthorum*, Berk., but apparently distinct.

On decaying leaves of *Orontium aquaticum.* October.

Helicosporium microscopicum.—Tufted, minute, scarcely visible without a lens. Tufts cinereous-brown, consisting of a prostrate, subhyaline, branching hypha, with erect, faintly septate branches bearing lateral, closely coiled, .0005′ in diameter, 12–20-septate, pale brownish spores of about two coils.

The manner of growth seems to be as follows : The tip of the young erect thread coils upon itself and forms a spore, after which the same thread pushes its growth still further, but in a direction a little inclined to that of its former growth, when the tip coils again in a direction opposite to that of the first coil, forming a second spore. Whether this manner of growth is continued further I have not observed.

The spores or conidia soon fall away, and the thread that bore them becomes erect and straight. The mature spores are slightly constricted at the septa.

On decaying staminate catkins of *Alnus serrulata*, lying on the ground in damp thickets. June.

Isariopsis Grayiana.—Appearing like a thin, tufted, brown pubescence. Tufts .005′ high, composed of numerous, rather slender (.0001′ in diameter), closely septate, subnodulose threads, more or less abruptly bent above, and bearing at their tips the small, .0002′—.0003′, oblong-elliptical, simple or uniseptate spores.

Occasionally, some of these spores become more elongated and 2–3-septate.

On old canes of *Rubus villosus,* lying on the ground. West Chester, Pa.

Zygodesmus rudis.—Hypha coarse, showing only here and there the zygodesmoid joints ; spores, or conidia, subglobose, strongly but rather sparingly echinulate, about .0003′ in diameter.

Forming a thin, light ferruginous stratum on the under side of a charred cedar log. Found also on decaying *Rhus venenata.*

Valsa didymospora.—Perithecia 6 to 10, globose, .013′ in diameter, circinating on the surface of the inner bark, and circumscribed by a black line which penetrates the wood, but not deeply ; ostiola cylindrical, about equal in length to the diameter of the perithecia, converging with their tips united and bent upwards, piercing the epidermis, which is only slightly elevated ; asci clavate-cylindrical, small, .001′–.0012′x.00015′; sporidia minute, .000125′